partially common for an emigrant, presumably in order to escape foreign exchange regulations in his country of residence, to request a third person who may be coming to Lebanon, or is doing business with Lebanon to pay a given sum to his relatives. Such payments naturally are not reflected in bank accounts.

2. It has been impossible to determine emigrants' transfers (i.e., the money they take with them) or funds subsequently sent to them. All the surveys that have been undertaken to date do not indicate anything on that point. A few bankers, known to be in relation with emigrants, were interviewed for that purpose. While refusing to give definite estimates, most of them seemed agreed that annual transfers could not have exceeded L.L. 4 million in 1951 and L.L. 2.7 million in 1952, the difference between the two years reflecting the decline in emigration (cf. Table 32).

B. Charitable and Cultural Institutions

There are many charitable and cultural institutions in Lebanon, both Lebanese and Foreign which receive donations from abroad. A list of these institutions has been prepared, and a questionnaire sent to each requesting information on the total aid received in kind and in cash, with breakdowns for cash donations according to foreign currency received.[1] Almost all the listed institutions answered, and reported total donations of L.L. 10.2 million in 1951 and L.L. 12.5 million in 1952 (cf. Table 31).

III. Government

Under this heading has been included American aid, under the Point IV cooperative programme and the French technical assistance. Both programmes were started in 1951 and have been expanding ever since. Actual expenditures under these programmes did not exceed L.L. 0.5 million in 1951 and L.L. 2.5 million in 1952. These figures, however, do not include the salaries paid by the foreign government concerned to its own technicians employed under the aid programme. The salaries have already been included under government transactions (cf. p. 30).

[1] See Appendix 6

Health Service has recently been established in the Bureau of Municipalities and Town Planning, also in the Ministry of the Interior. This division advises on local public health matters in the cities and the towns, including Beirut, all of which come under the jurisdiction of this Ministry.

The Ministry of National Education conducts limited health services in the government schools. The Ministry of Public Works undertakes the construction of water supplies and sanitary facilities, in consultation with the Ministry of Public Health. The Ministry of Social Affairs supervises the health standards in industries, while the Ministry of National Economy has divisions for the control of adulteration of foodstuffs and for the surveillance of conditions in the resort towns.

Numerous voluntary agencies are engaged in social welfare and related health activities among the different racial and religious communities. The Lebanese Red Cross carries on an extensive program which is partially subsidized by the government. It maintains 3 dispensaries in Beirut and 13 in the provinces, as well as a mobile dispensary in South Lebanon. In addition, it supports infant welfare services in all sections of the country, and manages milk distribution centers for Lebanese children and for Palestinian refugees in Beirut and Zahle. It also operates a school for nurses in Beirut.

The National Union of Child Welfare represents 30 affiliated organizations which conduct welfare or health work among the children of the diverse religious and racial groups. It endeavors to co-ordinate the activities of its members and to provide advice or material assistance as required. The Union is subsidized by the Ministry of National Education, but it functions also in association with the Ministry of Public Health. It has recently sponsored the construction of a center for the care of crippled children on the outskirts of Beirut.

The Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign Society carries on an active program for the pre-

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